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CONFFLICT OF THE BIG THREE

Observer's Commentary

GERMANY is going to play the last card—the levée en masse. This is revolutionary in its origin, and would be unplayable if the German régime were a pure tyranny, or near one. It is not surprising that the Allied authorities have never been able to decide what Nazi Germany really is. Not believing that it is a tyranny, they have never encouraged the Germans to liberate themselves. Yet they have never accepted the view that it is a popular government, except for the restricted purpose of incriminating the German people as a whole.

In consequence, the Germans willy-nilly are driven to identify themselves with the régime: that is to say, forced into a condition which makes the levée en masse a practicable measure.

It looks as though we shall have to pay heavily yet for the folly and immorality of "unconditional surrender."

Russia's whip-hand

ONE deduction that the world will certainly make from the Moscow Conference is that Russia holds the whip-hand. Churchill and Roosevelt have had to go to Stalin, but not Stalin to Churchill or Roosevelt. Stalin has stayed put. The mountain has waited for Mahomet. Because Russia holds the trumps. Even though her productive power is at present far behind that of USA, it is even now more disciplined and more formidable by reason of her political organization.

In spite of the speeches and the banquets into the small hours, "Russia, with large moustaches," remains the enigma. Czarist Russia was more comprehensible and calculable. The old bureaucracy spoke the language of polite Europe. But this new Russia is almost as mysterious as Behemoth and Leviathan. So that the journalists are constrained to mark an epoch by the visit of Stalin into the British Embassy.

The Litvinovs and the Maiskys now appear as a kind of interim camouflage: a diplomatic article of export, pending the moment, now arrived, when the new Russia is so conscious of her own strength that she does not need to ingratiate herself with anybody.

The Manchester Guardian (Oct. 21) says bleakly:

"The Moscow conference has ended and there is no attempt to disguise that it has been far from achieving all that was hoped of it. Mr. Churchill should lose no time in reporting on it more fully to Parliament, for until he does the world is almost bound to put a pessimistic construction on the rather unusual phrasing of the communiqué."

Traveller's tale from Terra Incognita.

Old struggle again

INDEED, the communiqué tells us nothing. The realm of conflict between Poland and Russia has been "narrowed"; the further terms of the armistice to Bulgaria are said to have been settled; and the Royal government of Jugoslavia is not to be left out in the cold by Tito. That the conference lasted nine whole days shows that the going was pretty tough.

The proceedings have to be seen (or imagined) against the background of the impasse at Dumbarton Oaks, which offers no hope of any more secure organization of peace than a temporary "concert" between three unequal super-Powers. It follows necessarily that the Moscow conference was a diplomatic struggle to secure positions for the next war.

That does not mean that the next war is "inevitable"; but the super-Powers must behave as if it were. They are struggling among themselves after the old fatal will-o'-the-wisp, "security."

Effect in U.S.A.

IF this is all that emerges from Dumbarton Oaks, it will be such a blow to American political idealism that isolationism will be able to incorporate that sentiment. Mr. Dewey is already taking the small nations under his wing; and the sober USA correspondent of The Economist (Oct. 21) reports "the growing hostility to Russia so evident in the USA."

The Russian veto on the British-American proposal that the super-

Powers should themselves be amenable to the Security Council has been the last straw: for that amounts to a demand for an American guarantee for the dispositions of Russian imperialism. That the word imperialism can now be legitimately used of Russia is made evident by the Russian demand for oil-concessions in Persia, which the Persian Government has rather bravely refused.

That does not make Russia any worse than the others: but it does reveal the limitations of the Russian claim to be the pioneer of a new and higher social and political morality. It increases the isolationism of the millions of Americans who are traditionally convinced that it is asking for trouble for USA to help to guarantee the peace of Europe.

Tactics of expediency

IT is inordinately difficult even to make a rational conjecture of the policy of the powers with regard to Europe. For Europe is now a swirling chaos, in which there are no fixed points from which to begin to triangulate.

Is Russia doing well or ill by Eastern and South-Eastern Europe? The cynic will say that Russia has merely invented a new technique for imperialism, or improved on the Nazi technique. She dislodges national governments which she does not like, by setting up "revolutionary" and "popular" governments. She plays revolution (Poland) and counter-revolution (Badoglio) quite indiscriminately. With her new organization of "independent" foreign offices in each of her constituent States she has at her disposal an apparatus beyond the dreams of past diplomacy.

No-one can tell whether this huge

(CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE)

Douglas-Home's defence

At court-martial

"The future belongs to the young men who are dying on the battlefield, not to the old men who had their chance to reform after the last war and did not take it. I have set myself, because no-one else—not even the Church—will do so to champion their cause. The future is decided, not at the peace conference, but in the closing stages of a war, and to prolong a war beyond its necessary limit is, in my opinion, a greater crime than starting one, because it is unnecessary."

WITH these words, Lieut. (late temporary Capt.) William Douglas-Home, R.A.C. (The Buffs) ended his statement to the court martial he faced at Ghent. As reported briefly last week, he was charged with "disobeying a lawful command" outside Le Havre on Sept. 8.

The Maidenhead Advertiser for Oct. 18 carries a circumstantial account of the proceedings. Lieut. Douglas-Home was at Eton and has maintained contact with the district, fighting the Windsor by-election in June, 1942, when he polled nearly 7,000 votes.

He told the Court that he first took an interest in international affairs fifteen years ago.

REGISTERED AS CO.

He registered as a CO in 1940 "but withdrew on being told that he must be prepared to swear that he would under no circumstances kill anybody."

Before joining his regiment he warned the Labour Exchange that it was "folly to rely upon me in every circumstance. When he took a commission his views were known to his superior officers and presumably—

(CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE)

THE THREAT TO A REAL PEACE

HOW N.P.C. PETITION CAN MEET IT

THIS is probably the most significant job to which the peace forces in Great Britain have ever set their hand," said Mr. Gerald Bailey, referring—in an interview with Peace News—to the National Petition for a Constructive Peace which is being promoted by the National Peace Council and its associated organizations.

"There has been a marked deterioration in the climate of the peacemaking, if one may so put it, in recent months," he added.

"There are plenty of signs, but it is enough to point to the growing emphasis on the ruthless treatment of the enemy and on the massing of the military and economic strength of the great Powers as the sole and sufficient guarantees of peace.

"The inclination is always to seek peace—especially after victorious war—by subterfuges of one kind or another, and it seems to me that we are well on the way to repeating the same fatal error. The hope of a real peace is almost certainly going to be betrayed again unless we can get people to understand and accept the need for a fundamental and radical solution of the war problem."

Purpose of Petition

"That, of course, is precisely the purpose of the National Petition and, in view of the disquieting outlook for the peace, it is vital that it should succeed and succeed handsomely. No doubt the text of the Petition can be criticized from one standpoint or another, but it makes the plea for a radical reconstruction as the condition of peace clearly and firmly enough.

"The really important thing about the Petition—indeed its central purpose—is that it does provide a rallying-point for all those, whether pacifist or non-pacifist, who have got some understanding of the real nature of the war and are determined that the opportunity of moving towards a genuine peace shall not be lost again. If they can't get together effectively in the next six months the prospect for the peace is black indeed."

Immediate objectives

"We have not yet fixed a closing date for the Petition," said Mr. Bailey, "nor have we officially set any figure for the number of signatures

THE SAVING VIRTUE

"I DO not want to be sentimental about him," writes Alan Moorehead in the Daily Express, "but the British Tommy is conquering Europe with his good-humoured grin just as much as with the sword."

After the fight be friends. It is not pacifism; but it is the next best thing. But if the policy of mighty States creates such misery in the conquered that the good-humoured grin loses its curative virtue, where are we then?

Or, to put it another way, if Tommy's good-humoured grin is betrayed by those who have authority because they represent him, so that his genuine human-kindness appears to the conquered to have been a pretence of friendliness, where are we then?

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THE EDITOR

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THE CHOICE

"Looking ahead I see but two alternatives. The first is that we should fight Germany every twenty years. In that case, whether we always win or sometimes lose, there can be but one end; namely—the total ruin of Europe and the passing of the leadership of the world to America, North and South, or to Eastern Asia.

"The other is the establishment of Germany as a strong, contented, and useful member of the European family of nations. To that end all efforts should be directed, and for it all sacrifices should be made."

—"Artifex" in the Manchester Guardian. Oct. 17.

we want to reach, but I think I can say that we are looking to complete the Petition some time in March, and my own personal view is that despite all the difficulties we ought to set ourselves to gain at least a million adherents. Give us that amount of backing for the Petition and I believe we can make a really effective and significant use of it during the period of the peace-making.

"Don't forget that a General Election may come during or close to the Petition campaign. We are certainly not overlooking the relevance of the fact and the influence which the Petition might be made to have on the outcome of the election.

"But do let me emphasize that the enterprise which the Petition represents is not only a vital one but a formidable one, too. We shall not get our million signatures or more, in the time available, unless every person in every corner of the peace movement gives the Petition campaign a high priority in the next few months and throws himself or herself wholeheartedly into the job. May I make a strong appeal to every reader of Peace News to set the example?"

More committees wanted

Mr. Bailey added that joint Petition Committees representing all the sympathetic local organizations were springing up rapidly and were wanted in all places of any size.

A new leaflet confined largely to the text of the Petition, and posters—crown and double-crown—were in preparation. Mr. John Lamming, Assistant Director of the N.P.C., who was responsible for the campaign, would welcome inquiries, offers of assistance and suggestions at any time at 144 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

ENCOURAGE NEW REGIME IN GERMANY

AMOTION tabled on Oct. 11 by a group of MPs, including 26 Labour Members, asks the Government for a declaration which would "encourage the emergence within Germany of a new regime, composed of democratically-minded persons in whom the United Nations could have confidence so that a settlement of the problems which caused the present conflict in Europe might be reached on the basis of the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter."

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The tremendous legacy

NOW that a considerable portion of Europe has been "liberated," a striking phenomenon has revealed itself. Under the German occupation, it has been generally esteemed "patriotic" for the food-producers to conceal much of their produce as they could from the official purchase at fixed prices. It sounds all right. Practical non-co-operation—amounting almost to sabotage of the German government-machine. Was not the German government engaged—at least according to the propaganda tale—in sending most of the food it bought, with notes multiplied by the million on the printing press, back to Germany?

So it was that in all the occupied countries—perhaps pre-eminently in France—a colossal black market was established. No precise figures are, in the nature of the case, obtainable; but it is evident that a very large proportion indeed of the food actually produced in France and Italy went on to the black market, and all but the poorest dealt in it in order to obtain the necessities of life.

The black market, in Britain relatively tiny and always regarded with moral disapproval, thus became in the occupied countries a quasi-patriotic institution. In Britain such a black market as there was, and is, is self-evidently a deliberate injury to the national war-effort; on the Continent it could be regarded as a laudable effort to injure the German war-machine.

But that did not make it any less profitable. It was immensely profitable, both to the producers and the middle-men. Profitable patriotism is not a thing of beauty. The obvious consequence of this novel kind of profitable patriotism was that the rich, in the occupied countries, could live in luxury, while the poor lived in increasing misery. The prime movers in the whole process enjoyed the reputation of "resisters."

That is the explanation of the appearance of prosperity which has so impressed the soldier in the big cities of the Continent. Where he had been told to expect starvation, he saw luxury. But that superficial contradiction is a minor matter. The importance of the phenomenon is that it has generated a profound moral confusion in the occupied countries. The simple propaganda distinction between resisters and collaborationists does not correspond to the realities. Often, indeed, this moral confusion was to be found in a single person: as when individual peasants combined their profit-seeking in the black market with supplying the active resisters of the Maquis, or when the Maquis performed the functions of middle-men in the black market.

But the consequence on the large scale is that a ferocious class-hatred has been engendered. The poor hate the rich for their callous luxury: but equally they hate the peasant-producer for his riches. Add to this new ferocity of hatred, born of years of near-starvation, the licence given by the active resistance to a violence scarcely distinguishable from gangsterdom, and you have a situation ripe for an atrocious civil war.

It will not be according to Communist pattern. In France there will be no repetition of the once victorious combination of "workers and peasants." What the outcome will be, we have no idea. But it grows daily more evident that Europe, in embarking on this war, crossed the Rubicon of her history. What lies on the other side, belongs to a new and strange epoch.

There is a manifest connexion between this and the findings of a writer in the Christian News Letter (Oct. 18):

"A deep historical intractability dogs the religious situation of the Continent; it is changed by corrosion, but not by construction. It seems inaccessible to the best desires, the highest hopes, the broadest plans and the most solemn prayers. Amid these complex political constellations of 'interests' and power, action evaporates in exasperation, and patience succumbs to despair. Meanwhile the tremendous legacy of suffering and lawlessness accumulates."

The kingdom, the power, and the glory — II

In the first instalment of this article, published a fortnight ago, George Davies wrote: "As the tentacles of power stretch in their present totalitarian forms into and over all phases of life, the creatures at the centre become octopus-like in cold power and indifference to human misery."

SO it comes back to power—in all its ramifications. Lord

Hugh Cecil showed in his plea for Conservatism that it is no escape from tyranny to transfer the competition for power from the market-place to the polling-booth. Democrat and plutocrat alike can become limpets on the rock of power.

Nor does the telescopic view of a liberated Russia accord with the facts of that "most important contribution to the literature on the Soviet Union" (according to Mr. Litvinov), the "Mission to Moscow" of Joseph Davies, the American Ambassador in 1938:

"The Government in fact consists of a very small group of men who control the Communist Party. Realistically the Government is in fact one man—Stalin the 'strong man' who survived the contest, completely disposed of all competitors and is completely dominant. The Government is a dictatorship not 'of the proletariat' as professed but 'over the proletariat'. It is completely dominated by one man. There is obviously no 'Opposition'. If it makes its appearance it is promptly liquidated. The old theorists and mental type of old Bolshevik have practically disappeared. They have either died a natural death, or have been imprisoned, exiled or shot."

So the "paths of glory lead but to the grave", not only of our enemies but of our former Allies and friends with whom we proposed an everlasting Covenant four short years ago. The glory of Britain is now as tarnished as that of France, and we must seek other conceptions of glory. The poet Elizabeth Browning gave a very different conception:

"I sometimes dream of a day when a Statesman shall arise having a heart too large for England—who shall have the courage to say: 'This policy will be good for your trade; it will be necessary for your domination, but it will hurt a people hard by, and injure a nation far over the seas; therefore it is not for me nor for you!' When a Statesman shall have the heart to speak thus and a House of Commons to applaud it, then indeed the nation will be glorious and its praise, not exploding from loud civic mouths within, shall come from without, as all true praise should come, from the nations it has fostered and the peoples it has saved."

Bolshevik ruthlessness, execrated by our politicians when Finland and

An alternative to ruthlessness

by GEORGE M. LI. DAVIES

the Baltic States were over-run five years ago, is now become "the glory of the Red Army."

La gloire of France which reached its pinnacle under Napoleon is now a sorry affair to these same politicians. Emerson said that the worship of a Führer so ruthless and worthless in character as Napoleon could only be accounted for by the fact that millions of little Frenchmen applauded his exploits so long as they brought success. But even British Liberals, like Rosebery and Lloyd George, renewed the hero-worship of his "genius."

★

FIVE years ago President Roosevelt could be shocked by the indiscriminate destruction wrought by aerial bombing. In an appeal to Germany in September, 1939, he said:

"The ruthless aerial bombing of inhabited cities during the wars of recent years has caused death to thousands of defenceless women and children and has deeply disturbed the consciences of men. If committed, during this tragic war, to that kind of inhuman barbarism, death will be caused to hundreds of thousands of innocent people who have had no part at all in the fighting that has now commenced. I am therefore transmitting this appeal to every Government that may find itself fighting in this war and am appealing to every one of them to announce clearly its resolution that the armed forces under their authority shall not on any account or under any circumstances commence to bomb from the air unarmed cities or defenceless people, on condition that their enemies give a similar promise."

Shortly before the invasion the French Radio broadcast a unanimous appeal by the Bishops and Archbishops of France to their fellow-Bishops in America and the British Empire against the indiscriminate ruthlessness of Allied air-bombing of their country. Again, they said, thousands of men, women and children who have nothing to do with the war, are killed. Their homes, their Churches, their schools, their hospitals are destroyed.

"In the name of so many unfortunates who cry for mercy we entreat you to use your influence with the Governments of your countries that the unarmed peoples of France and Europe may be spared. We are convinced that there should be a way of discriminating with more care between military objectives and the poor homes of women and children in their vicinity. These things may excite, between

our nation and yours, such hatred that even peace will not allay."

In the early days of the war, The Times admitted a sense of misgiving that in our trade policies in peacetime we had not asked ourselves what might be the disastrous effects of our Ottawa tariff policy upon the people of Denmark or their devastating effects upon the people of Germany. Hardness of heart in the economic field is not long in creating its counter-part in the political field. If we "raise Cain" in one neglected race it may appear as the "scourge of God" in a later day.

★

CHRISTIANITY has in fact a quite other conception of glory. It is not to be achieved by succumbing to the Temptations of the Wilderness—for economic, political, or ecclesiastical power. Dostoevsky in his story of Christ and the Grand Inquisitor has shown with terrible realism how the organized Church has so succumbed in age after age.

Nor is its peace to be assured by the unreal and untruthful prayer "Give peace in our time, O Lord: for there is none other that fighteth for us but only Thou, O God." Its repetition in vain words might produce the indignation that cried in the Temple: "It is written 'My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations': but ye have made it a den of thieves." The cry of so many desolate hearts to the Church is like that of the derelict woman: "They have taken away my Lord and I know not where they have laid Him."

The glory of the Church is not in its magistrates, nor in its specific sanction that Christian men may take up the sword at the command of the magistrate—which gangsters like Harry Tudor or revolutionaries like Oliver Cromwell have been quick to quote. Its power and glory has been in the might of its martyrs—its Cranmers, its John Penrys and its noble army of nameless men who were content to be not "conformed to the fashion of the world." In fact, the whole basic conceptions of "strength" and "glory" need revision in the light of the Apostolic conception: "Strengthened according to His glorious strength to all long-suffering and patience with cheerfulness" and of the vital difference, as expressed by Captain Liddell Hart, between influence and power.

LETTERS

THE BETTER GERMANY

I see that Ronald N. Page does me the honour to recommend me as a champion of "The Better Germany" in Peace News, Oct. 13. May I for the moment content myself with quoting a few fairly recent outstanding statements on the subject, for example:

General Smuts (broadcast speech, Sept. 4, 1943): "The Germans are a great people, and have for centuries taken a leading part in most of the lines of the European advance. They are not all Nazi monsters, moral perverts, or devil-worshippers, infected with the satanic violence of Hitler. Deep in the heart of that great people slumbers something which is very precious to our race."

Viscount Cecil (House of Lords debate on the occupation of Germany, Oct. 26, 1944): "It is not true that all Germans think wrongly on international affairs."

Dr. Gilbert Murray (Liberal Magazine, quoted in Public Opinion, Oct. 15, 1944): "The better elements in Germany must be helped. It is mere war-time folly to say that there are no better elements, no Liberal or pacific or Christian Germans."

CORDER CATCHPOOL

49 Parliament Hill,
London, N.W.3.

THE INDUSTRY OF WAR

When I read Lord Vansittart's "Black Record" in the early days of the war I was positively "anti" to his hate-propaganda. In spite of my prejudice I attended a large meeting in this city at which Lord Vansittart expounded the objects of his "Win the Peace Movement." Notwithstanding the alluring title, my reactions did not compel me to join the movement. However, since reading a book entitled "Death Pays a Dividend" (Gollancz) I have again referred to his "12-Point Peace Charter" in points 4 and 6 of which I perceive a positive nucleus for the achievement of world peace and security. In all that is talked and written about this new stage of human evolution I find little, if any, reference to one of the fundamental causes of war in this 20th century: the evil traffic in armaments during peace-time and the inevitable and horrible consequences thereof.

I should feel much more hopeful of the pacifist movement if there was more concentration on the need for the abolition of armaments, and should be much happier in supporting the same if, for instance, "Observer" would devote more of his space in Peace News to enlightening his readers on this subject, instead of pursuing his efforts to breed suspicion of the Soviet Union, as he does week by week, to the annoyance of many who believe that the socialist policy of the USSR is more concerned

with the welfare of its millions of people than is acknowledged in some circles.

While industries, including chemical, are engaged in the production of munitions of war, they require markets somehow, somewhere. Until these industries are converted to non-war productions, minus the profit motive, we can never expect world peace and/or security. I therefore think that the abolition of all militarizing methods, armaments, training, and the rest, in Germany and other Axis Powers, according to the "12-Point Peace Charter," is a step in the right direction; and, surely, it is logical to ask "Why not the same in every country?"

EMMA K. KARLEY

Bath.

SPIRITUAL VALUES

Although your correspondent E. Basnett seems convinced that spiritual values are "bunk," it may be useful to pursue the matter.

I share his view that the present economic system is "rotten" and, holding this view, I do not find it necessary to "get busy smashing" because such a system contains the seed of its own destruction. The pacifist's job is to get busy building that which is to replace it.

The existing system is mainly based on material values and because of this its days are numbered. What Mr. Basnett and I desire is a system which transforms greed into generosity; fear into self-respect and hatred into love.

Neither he nor I can help it if these are spiritual values—the fact is, we both can recognize our impotency without them; and until these spiritual values are achieved in man, Christ is constantly crucified. But when they are achieved, He will have arrived.

ROBERT KING

13 Brookview Rd., Streatham, S.W.16.

By publishing Mr. E. Basnett's letter you have not enhanced the value of your journal nor helped the cause of peace.

There are some of us who base our pacifist principles on the teachings and holy life of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to see His name used with such irreverent levity, as in this case, is offensive and can only hurt every lover and humble follower of Christ who may read it.

ROBERT S. WEBSTER

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'ONE HUMANITY'

IF anyone can perform the miracle of creating social imagination in both Britain and America, his name is Howard Kershner," says Vera Brittain in her Introduction to the English edition of Kershner's book "One Humanity" (Sheppard Press, £1s., plus postage 1d.).

In another column Peace News reports how the Minister of Food, in announcing extra supplies for Britons this Christmas, dodged a question as to whether this would reduce food for hungry Europe by saying that we in this country "have been on as strict rationing as anybody"—a grotesque mis-statement that was greeted with loud cheers. It is also reported that the Minister of Information is to be asked to teach the BBC not to follow jubilation over news of this kind with reports of hunger and distress in Europe.

We almost cease to make the distinction now between German-occupied and Allied Europe. In Italy, France, Greece and Belgium people are hungry. In Norway, Holland and Poland people are hungry. In all these countries grim armies are struggling, using all the available supplies and transport for their main business of destruction. Where, indeed, can we hope to find "social imagination"?

Vera Brittain quotes Kershner's own words. They are crude and direct, perhaps rhetorical in the way that rhetoric is almost unavoidable in working against time to arouse the conscience of a nation:

"There is not an individual or an official in this country who would refuse to feed these children if he found them sitting on his own doorstep when he goes home tonight, even though he had to do without his own dinner. Why is it that distance makes so great a difference? Why should we be less compassionate for children 3,000 miles away than for those in our own door-yard?"

The object of food relief campaigning might be shortly described as the attempt to make people think and act as though these children were on their own doorstep. To anyone with a conception of the oneness of humanity that is a plain truth and not a sentimental exaggeration. In Britain this month many good people are weeping over the Hemingway film "For Whom the Bell Tolls" with its John Donne reminder of the indivisibility of human life. Can we make them behave as though they believe it?

I have a misgiving that many food relief campaigners have done little in the last month or two—they have been waiting to see how the situation would shape. I should be ashamed to think that they will not make new and desperate efforts to reach the public "to create social imagination" when they read the intolerable facts printed in Peace News in the last three weeks.

ROY WALKER

Pierre Cérèsole, the Swiss pacifist who founded the International Voluntary Service for Peace, who was in poor health after imprisonment and other experiences, is apparently in a convalescent home at Zurich, reports the October issue of The Christian Pacifist.

BELGIUM IS HUNGRIER THAN UNDER THE NAZIS

BELGIUM is still more, not less, hungry than before "liberation."

Under the heading: "Armed Police Out in Belgian Food Crisis," The Observer (Oct. 22) reported:

"Crisis is mounting in Brussels over the food situation, now worse than before liberation, says BUP. Police with Sten guns and rifles patrol the streets as processions of hungry citizens daily march through them to demand action by the Government..."

"Since the Shaef Mission to Belgium is an Anglo-American organization, our American allies appreciate as keenly as we do that a critical food position may arise in Belgium within months or even weeks."

The News Chronicle (Oct. 24), besides carrying a report headed "Food Crisis Growing in Belgium," gave additional confirmation that responsibility for this situation still rests with the Anglo-American Command in another news-item which said: "M. Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, is reported to be coming to England to discuss Belgium's food supply and the reorganization of the Belgian Army."

In Antwerp, reported the Manchester Guardian (Oct. 17) "since the liberation the citizens have received only 60 per cent. of their bread ration of 225 grammes, and at Liege the same reporter found miners on strike because "they cannot procure enough food to make it humanly possible for them to work underground." To "help a settlement of the coal dispute" the Allied Command has decided to supply some Army rations to the miners.

The Food Relief Campaign asks all supporters to leave the Government in no doubt of the existence of a body of opinion in Britain which demands that the utmost possible assistance shall be given to the Belgian authorities in dealing with the present desperate situation.

FOOD RELIEF FOR HOLLAND?

The food supplies of the Dutch cities still in German hands are nearing exhaustion. The Dutch Premier has stated that "famine is imminent."

A Reuter message from Berne reveals that the International Committee of the Red Cross is taking steps to relieve the food situation in the Netherlands. In accordance with its usual custom, the message continues, the committee will not make any announcement about the negotiations now going on until effective results have been obtained. It is therefore not clear whether relief for the Nazi-held cities will be attempted, but this is probably what the Red Cross wish to do.

The position is not very much better in the small part of Holland now in Allied hands. A report from Eindhoven (Observer, Oct. 15) shows that the Allies have "asked the local health officer if the people would stand a month on rations of less than half the calorific value generally considered necessary."

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FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11 (Speedwell 9888, 5 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

WANTED. Board and lodgings in New Milton (Hants.) district by Christian pacifist (male, single). Box 673.

COMFORTABLE board-residence offered gentleman (pacifist preferred) North London district. Moderate terms. Box 674.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

WAR RESISTERS' International would welcome gifts of foreign stamps, for subsequent sale on behalf of W.R.I. funds. Any such gifts received with gratitude. Please send to the War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Rd., Enfield.

TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT, sold and repaired. Cook, The Mount, Noah Hill, Romford, Essex.

LAMB RIBBONS. Cleanest, longest: 18s. 6d. six, 10s. three, 8s. 6d. each, postage paid. Name type-writers, colours. Martin Hardman, Prospect Place, Preston.

BINOCULARS, MICROSCOPES, projectors, etc., bought, sold, exchanged. Mention Peace News. Appleton, 215 Anglesey Road, Burton-on-Trent.

UNICORN BRAND Foot Paste is the safe and sure remedy for corns, hard skin and warts. It never fails. 7d. per box (inc. tax); 3 boxes post free 2s. Get it today. We repeat—it never fails. Barker's, Station Road, Sandiacre, Notts.

WANTED URGENTLY. Penguins—"Problem of India"—for discussion group. Box 670.

SPRING CABBAGE plants, Harbinger, 1ls. per 1,000, 50s. per 5,000. Albin Little, Nursery Rd., Nazeing, Essex.

LAND AND COMMUNITY

FRANCISCAN COMMUNITY (not Anglican) wants members for land-work, book business, etc. Married or unmarried. Postulants for priesthood and evangelistic work welcomed. 10 minutes from sea. Kingdom Books, 51 West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5.

LITERATURE, etc.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

BOOKS LOANED to C.O.s on agric., forestry, etc. Marshall, 21 Wheatlands Drive, Bradford, Yorks.

"LEARN TO SPEAK" by Florence Surfleet, 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. post free), for use with groups or individually. Headley Brothers, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS on theology, liturgiology, mysticism, psychology, occultism, sociology, pacifism, fiction, etc. Lists or inquiries 2d. stamp. No callers. Books bought. Profits to Franciscan community. Church vestments supplied. Kingdom Books, 51 West Cromwell Rd., London, S.W.5.

WHERE are we in Prophecy today? Write for latest booklet published by the Kingdom Movement, 6d. including other literature. Address, Hon. Secretary, 21 Poplar Grove, New Malden, Surrey.

MEETINGS, etc.

THE NORTHAMPTON Breakfast: welcome to Fenner Brookway, Sun., Nov. 5. Friends' Meeting House, Wellington St., 8.30.

G L A S G O W REGION, P.P.U. Annual general meeting, Sat., Oct. 28, at 2.30 p.m. Speaker: John Barclay.

RICHMOND and District C.O. Fellowship and A.B. Arts and Crafts Exhibition, by local C.O.s, 2 Woodlands Grove, Isleworth. Nov. 1 to 5 (Wed., Thurs., Fri., 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sat., Sun., 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.). Admission free. Any donations for C.B.C.O. funds.

BROMLEY P.P.U. Group on Mon., Oct. 20, 8 p.m., at William Morris Hall, Masons Hill. Speaker: Bernard Taylor.

E.10 AND E.11 Group present Fun Fair, Bring-and-Buy Sale, Tea (own food) and Concert. 3.90 p.m., Sat., Nov. 4, Unitarian Church Hall, Lea Bridge Rd., Leyton (opposite Essex Rd.). Buses 35, 38a, 581, 661 pass door). Admission free. Collection. Proceeds to further work begun by Dick Sheppard.

PERSONAL CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy., P.N. 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

JOIN VICTORY Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friends.

PACIFIST BUSINESS lady, lonely through war, seeks useful companion-ship of someone similarly placed. Remuneration or share expenses. Box 659.

SITUATIONS VACANT

It is impossible to confirm satisfactory conditions of employment in these posts advertised in Peace News. Applicants in doubt are recommended to consult the Central Board for C.O.s, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1, which will often be able to give useful advice.

REQUIRED, MAN to take charge of small farm, Essex. Cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 671.

FULL-TIME shorthand typists urgently required for work with Friends Relief Service. Allowances paid according to need. Full particulars to F.R.S., Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W.1.

SMALL market-gardening com-munity needs housekeeper. Land-work available for husband if necessary. Gloucester Land Scheme, Hempstead, Gloucester.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY required for new P.P.U. Service Committee. It is important that the applicant should be conversant with developments in pacifist service work and also have some knowledge of general social service. Full particulars can be had from: Pacifist Service Bureau, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALLY SOL—SEND stamps 5d. for two 20-page booklets of life-conserving information about garlic: (1) a herbal remedy with 5,000 years of history; (2) Rheumatism and Catarrh dissolved at their root. Ally Sol Company, Fairlight, Sussex.

MR. R. J. BAILEY, M.S.F., 134 Hoppers Rd., Winchmore Hill, N.21, has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for refusing to obey a Ministry of Labour direction. During his absence his father, Mr. R. Bailey, who has worked with his son, will carry on the practice.

They saw Allied obliteration raids

"To anyone who believes that Germany has not yet tasted terror-bombing, we commend an article in American Life (May 15) in which two American girls, now repatriated to US, describe their experience of four obliteration raids on Leipzig. The distinction between obliteration bombing and terror-bombing is farcical." So wrote John Middleton Murry in Peace News, Jul. 21.

The article in Life is now available for all to read. The Bombing Restriction Committee has published it (abridged) in a 12-page pamphlet. Entitled "The Chimneys of Leipzig," it costs only 3d. post free (or 2s. 6d. per dozen) from the Bombing Restriction Committee, 49 Parliament Hill, London, N.W.3.

The Bishop of Chichester's courageous speech on obliteration-bombing in the House of Lords in February, has also been reprinted by the Committee in a 6d. pamphlet which includes the Government's reply and a summing-up by the Committee. (Title: "The Bishop of Chichester on Obliteration Bombing.")

"Stop Massacre Bombing! An Appeal to All Belligerents," by Vera Brittain, is yet another new pamphlet from the Bombing Restriction Committee, costing 3d.

All three pamphlets deserve the widest possible circulation. A further pamphlet dealing with the discussions on aerial warfare which took place at the World Disarmament Conference is in preparation. Details will appear in Peace News when it is ready.

THE PLAYERS SHARED THE VISION

Superficial though J. B. Priestley's political moralities may be, they do serve an extremely useful purpose in putting across simple socialist ideas in a simple and telling fashion. "They Came to a City" infers the necessity of having a vision of the Brave New World in order to work successfully for it, and the performance of the play by the North London Regional Players at the Cripplegate Theatre on Oct. 14 was enhanced by the fact that the producer and his cast believed in the message they were putting over.

No praise is too great for Leslie Pitt's achievement as producer. The performance was swift and smooth with a remarkably fine feeling of certainty about it.

Action was — naturally — somewhat varied, the general standard being good. Janet Foster stood head and shoulders above the rest of the company as Alice, the kicked-about waitress in whom the vision of a better world has never been quite killed, while, despite some defects and a rather odd accent, Bernard Taylor was impressive as the dreamer turned cynic, a disillusioned revolutionary who is brought ultimately to believe in the revolution.

Nellie Harby's performance as a philosophic woman cleaner was really satisfying, while Humphrey Moore was very convincing as a frustrated bank clerk whose soul is crushed by his wife.

Others in the cast included Margaret Ratcliffe, Marion Raven, Doreen Cave, Arthur Levy and Derick Pavey.

The only really jarring note about the whole production was the mock-aristocratic accent of Sir George Gedney."

G.B.P.-B.

"Every nation that has ever gone to war has thought that it is fighting a defensive war. I am prepared to say that it is impossible to decide what countries were aggressors and what were not. You can never decide justly who is the aggressor in any war."—Mr. Duff Cooper in the House of Commons, Mar. 24, 1925.

SITUATION WANTED: schoolmaster (29), agricultural exemption; 3 yrs. gardening experience; good driver; Somerset or Herefordshire preferred; free Christmas, or earlier by arrangement. Pegg, Bryn Aber Hall, Llanrhaidr, Oswestry.

JOB WANTED urgently. 22: capability; pref. with accommodation. Anything considered, or position scholastic/literary: qualified. Box 672.

MARRIED C.O., 33, seeks agricultural work, preferably as agricultural carpenter but other offers welcomed. Some experience stock. Accommodation necessary. Box 675.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, quick, active, reliable, educated dairyman. Take entire control, milking, tractor, horses, clerical, cropping, etc., requires partnership (capital). Near sea essential (health reasons). Consider good situation. Box 676.

GRADUATE TEACHERS, man and wife, desire headship, partnership or purchase progressive private school Derbyshire preferred, consider anywhere. Box 677.

YOUTH HOSTEL social or other essential work wanted by C.O., 28, experience of general hostel work, building repairs and office work. South of London preferred. Suggestions welcome. Box 678.

YOUNG COUPLE, both exempt, seek joint post. Management of guest house or other business where initiative required. Outside London preferred. Box 679.

DUPPLICATING, 100 copies, quarto, 4s. 6d., postage extra. Also expert typing. Winifred Jewell, 8 Lammas Park Gdns., Ealing. Phone EALing 1645.

DOUGLAS-HOME'S DEFENCE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

through his by-election addresses—to the War Office.

Lieut. Douglas-Home said that the formula "Unconditional Surrender" seriously disturbed him. He sought to contest the St. Albans by-election against it, but War Office permission arrived too late. In the local Press, however, he expressed his view that the slogan would cost countless lives and proved only the bankruptcy of Allied foreign policy.

He fought Clay Cross as an "Atlantic Charter" candidate, convinced by Mr. Churchill's statement that it did not apply to Germany "that the Government were playing the old game of power-politics behind a screen of doubtful moral principles."

When he first contemplated resigning his commission he hesitated "because in a moment of weakness I gave thought to those who would say that I was afraid to take part in the Second Front."

He landed in Normandy on D-Day plus 17 and watched with growing depression the situation he had foreseen. The effect of "Unconditional Surrender" was that the Germans, deprived of hope, fought on desperately. His admiration for the soldiers on both sides and his contempt for the politicians became more acute every hour.

Lieut. Douglas-Home recalled that he then asked to resign his commission, and was reduced from the acting rank of Captain meanwhile.

Later, he was ordered and refused to take part in the attack on Le Havre. He was reinforced in his decision by the knowledge that the German Commander had been refused permission to evacuate civilians on the ground that there was insufficient time to do so although time was found later to evacuate civilians from Calais in the middle of an action.

On the question as to whether his action had been prompted by cowardice, he said that there were officers and men in his own Regiment who would vouch for his coolness in a dangerous situation in the past. But in any case he did not consider it necessary to kill his fellow-men in order to prove his courage to a few malicious people.

* * *

The decision of the court-martial had not been made known up to the time of going to press.

A letter expressing sympathy with his attitude has been sent to Lieut. Douglas-Home on behalf of the Peace Pledge Union.

"NO PEACE OFFER"

— says M.o.I.

"His Majesty's Government have received no peace proposals from the Germans." This reply has been given by a Private Secretary on behalf of Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, to a Peace News reader who wrote asking whether it was true that (as Lieut. Douglas-Home said in the letter announcing his refusal to fight at Le Havre) there was a German offer last November "to evacuate France, Holland, and Belgium, etc., in exchange for peace."

Peace News itself has no further information on the subject.

'OBSERVER' CONTINUED

increase of Russian influence will be a blessing or a curse to the world, except those who hold, de fide, that Russia can do no wrong and that every increase in her sphere is so much territory won from the powers of darkness for the realms of day.

Progress or reaction?

IT may prove to be that Russian expansion will be to the world's advantage: equally it may not. That it is self-evidently a stage in the advance towards the millennium, only those who believe in the terrestrial millennium will be capable of holding: and a good many even of these—the disappointed idealists of socialism—hold the contrary opinion, very violently.

The Polish peasants seem dubious about the reality of the benefits to be conferred on them. The dismissal of M. Andrei Witos—the Commissioner for Agriculture of the Russo-Polish Committee—because he has failed to carry through the redistribution of land, suggests that the Polish peasants know too much of Russian revolutionary history to believe that Russian-sponsored land-reforms will be to their ultimate advantage.

They may, in this, be foolishly reactionary. It is easy to sentimentalize about the peasant—to see the picturesqueness and forget the squalor. On the other hand it is equally easy to forget that the bureaucratic agricultural collective is not the only

Ireland's revolutionaries were betrayed

To the Editor

— says the founder of the Citizen Army

IN Peace News, Sep. 29, there appeared an article headed "There's a lesson for today in Ireland's tragic farce. There is. It is the lesson not only of the disastrous results of England's policy of 'divide and conquer' but of England's even more disastrous inability to realize her own guilt not only in regard to Ireland, but India, and more negatively Poland and the whole world.

Nothing could demonstrate this more completely than the fact that the correspondent of an English pacifist paper, devoted to the condemnation of and resistance to war, should find nothing but "tragic farce" in Ireland's concrete attainment of a measure of freedom from the British war machine, which, to say the least of it, compares favourably with the futile sobs of abstract English pacifism.

Twenty-six Irish counties have achieved positive neutrality as a result of their successful fight against British imperialism. All thirty-two have achieved freedom from conscription. Yet your correspondent, presumably a pacifist himself, finds this "tragic farce." May I, as the founder of the Irish Citizen Army, which was the first seed of Ireland's liberation from the British war-machine, retort that I find English pacifism "tragic farce" and condemned to remain so while it faithfully echoes all the clichés of English hypocrisy. Here is a masterpiece of it from your correspondent's

LABOUR VICTORY CELEBRATED

"Liberty is never lost all at once and tyranny is never imposed except in small doses," said Rhys Davies, MP, speaking at a "Labour Victory Meeting" called by the Anti-Labour Laws Victims' Defence Committee, at the Holborn Hall, London, recently.

The meeting was held to celebrate the acquittal of the four Trotskyists, who had been charged under the Trade Disputes Act.

Ernest Silverman described the course of the case and pointed out that the Court of Appeal had upheld the defending solicitor's submissions, made at the original trial at Newcastle. The defendants, however, received no compensation for the enormous cost of vindicating themselves in the Appeal Court. The suggestion that Churchill might try to use anti-labour laws after this war to clamp down on a socialist revolution in Europe was made by Walter Padley. Jock Haston, one of the acquitted members of the Revolutionary Communist Party, spoke of the present anti-German campaign as part of an attempt to curb any attempts at socialism on the Continent. The struggle was an international one, he said.

The chairman, Geoffrey Pittock-Buss, pointed out that although the Press had been full of stories of the Trotskyists, the news of the acquittals was hardly mentioned.

article: "After the truce of 1921, Irishmen, weary of shooting the English, turned their weapons on each other. This phase ended in 1922."

It did nothing of the kind. It has not ended yet, and was not intended to end. It was England's deliberate policy in the truce of 1921, as cynically admitted by that typical English statesman, Lord Birkenhead, when he said that the Treaty, which followed the truce, would enable Ireland to be governed "with a greater economy of English lives." The whole object was to get Irishmen to turn their weapons on each other, all too successfully achieved. England, after intimidating one section of Irishmen to accept the treaty by threat of "immediate and terrible war," actually supplied the weapons for the Treatyites to suppress their former comrades.

* * *

Unlike your correspondent I speak of what I know, for I was in Dublin at the time. And some years later, in 1928, I happened to travel from Marseilles to Plymouth with Lawrence of Arabia, who had been present at the London negotiations between Lloyd George and Collins, Griffith, etc. He summed up in a terrible phrase, which has stuck in my memory, the psychology of Iscariot, which England triumphantly applied: "The most important point in a revolution is to know when to turn round and shoot your pals."

But though England succeeded in her deliberate plan of getting Irishmen to shoot their pals and supplied the heavier weapons and skilled gunners to bombard the Four Courts, it is hardly for a pacifist paper to sneer at the victory for concrete, as opposed to abstract pacifism, which England for all her efforts failed to prevent, namely the existence of one focus in Western Europe wholly free from conscription and two thirds of it free from war. If English pacifism must shoot its pals, let it not do so with so obvious a boomerang.

Ireland fought the war-machine where England is content to talk. Which England? Both Englands. The imperial Right and the sham socialist or practically impotent pacifist Left. India has found out the sham sympathy of the British Left. I found it out long ago.

When Connolly was captured wounded and awaiting execution, I made an eleventh-hour effort to save him by arousing a protest in Wales. I had an article actually set up in the ILP paper, the Merthyr Pioneer, explaining Connolly's international socialist aims. The chief authority of the ILP wired the paper forbidding publication, and the paper appeared with the set-up article blacked out.

Connolly was shot by a British firing squad and socialism was murdered in Ireland with the connivance and negative assistance of British Left-wing socialists. There, from the point of view of Connolly's friends and followers, is the "tragic farce."

J. R. WHITE

Whitehall, Broughshane, Co. Antrim.

The writer of the above, Capt. J. R. White, DSO, late Gordon Highlanders, described the founding of the Citizen Army in Peace News on Mar. 31.—Ed.

SCOTTISH NATIONALIST JAILED AGAIN

Douglas Young, chairman of the Scottish Nationalist Party, has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for refusing to obey a direction of the Ministry of Labour (reports Forward, Oct. 14).

The Court of Appeal at Edinburgh upheld the Sheriff's sentence and rejected Douglas Young's argument that conscription was contrary to the law of Scotland.

He has already served a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment for refusing medical examination.

Russia and the peasants

alternative. There is the democratic agricultural co-operative. Russia may put the European clock back.

Peasants' influence

THE problem of the peasant is crucial. It is the peasants who, in France, will make it impossible for the Government to take the necessary measures against inflation. It dare not risk devaluing the vast peasant holdings of currency accumulated through four years of the pseudo-patriotic black market.

That has its immediate effect on de Gaulle's policy. He publicly—and most unjustly—blames Britain and USA for the economic disorder of France. The economic—and political—disorder of France is a real factor: the administrative machinery necessary for devaluation no longer exists.

But to blame Britain for the disorder is ridiculous. The effect will be the exacerbation of French nationalism—a foolish and dangerous short-term policy in view of French economic and political weakness.

At such a juncture the decision to recognize the Provisional Government is wise. It puts an end to an anomalous situation in which China had the status of a great Power, while France had not: whereby French sentiment was rallied to de Gaulle. Recognition makes France more free to tackle her own grave problems. But one needs to bear in mind Mr. Gerald Barry's warning (News Chronicle, Oct. 23) that—largely owing to lack

of communications—"there is no public opinion in France."

Moral contradiction

WHAT will emerge from this chaos of problems unsolved is beyond rational conjecture. The spectacle of a pack of infuriated and revengeful nationalisms leaping upon a Germany in ruin, trying to squeeze blood out of its stones, is too horrible to contemplate. Yet the temptation to secure or retain power by pouring oil on the flames of hatred for Germany will be almost irresistible for the nationalist politicians.

The order (expedient on purely military considerations) that British and American troops are not to fraternize with the German people, shows that the authorities are confronted by a situation quite beyond their range of thought. That British-American troops should be opposed by a levée en masse is, in essence, a moral contradiction. And this moral contradiction takes shape in the military order that the armies of democracy shall not fraternize with the enemy they have conquered.

That is to deny the democratic spirit its own true and natural expression. Much depends on whether the prohibition can be made in fact operative. If it can, it will be a bad look-out for humanity. But an article by Alan Moorehead (Express, Oct. 23) powerfully suggests that it cannot.

BERTRAND RUSSELL AT P.P.U. MEETING

The Cambridge PPU group has just had the courtesy of a visit from Mr. Bertrand Russell, recently arrived in Cambridge from America.

He spoke in a very frank and friendly way on "Why I am not a pacifist." As his reasons were naturally intelligent, they produced an excellent discussion.

From this experience (comments a Cambridge correspondent) I commend to groups the idea of inviting non-pacifists. The mutual understanding which might emerge will make co-operation easier when the time comes for trying to piece together the broken threads of civilization.

C.O. MISSING AT ARNHEM

A CO who served with the RAMC (airborne) is reported missing at Arnhem. He is Pte. Cecil Charles Hull, of Wood Green, N.

"He is a chap with terrific guts and just doesn't care two hoots for his personal safety," a friend told Peace News.

Pte. Hull is married and has a daughter aged two. He was a keen church worker, and was a member of the PPU.

TO HELP FIND JOBS

The Central Board for COs is opening next week a new Employment Section to deal with jobs for COs—a function hitherto performed by the Pacifist Service Bureau.

An article explaining how the Board hopes to help COs in this sphere appears in the October issue of the CBCO Bulletin, which pays tribute to the PPU's gesture of co-operation in placing at the Board's disposal the employment files of the PSB, and releasing Jack Carruthers to join the staff of the Board as its new Employment Secretary. He has already gained a wide experience in this work as PSB Secretary.

(The CBCO Bulletin costs 3d.—or 4d. postage paid—from CBCO, 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.)

C.O.s LEAVING M.F.S.

A curious position has arisen for some COs who were turned down by the tribunals and went into the NFS as an alternative to military service.

Section 4(1) of the National Service (No. 2) Act, 1941, laid it down that anyone discharged from the Forces (except the Home Guard) or from the NFS or the Civil Defence Reserve (if they had been called up to that as an alternative to military service), should on discharge be liable to be called up; and this carries with it the right to register provisionally as a CO all over again.

But if the earlier tribunals had left a CO registered for non-combatant duties he cannot appear again before the tribunals, as the section quoted above has a proviso that it is not to affect any existing exemption.

ONE-DAY CONFERENCE

Friends' House, 43 Charles St., Cardiff.

Saturday, Nov. 4: 2.30-4.30; 5.30-7.30.

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London Regional Board For C.O.s

Are you coming to the meeting on the afternoon of

OCTOBER 28th

"THE C.O. AFTER THE WAR"

with A. JOE BRAYSHAW and REGINALD SORENSEN, speaking and E. REDHEAD in the Chair? This will be at

FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD,

at 2.30 p.m.

THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY SOCIAL EVENING

Character Impressions (Dick Williams)... Songs (Dr. E. W. H. Brianit and Vivienne Deane)... Community Singing... with Raymond Ward as M.C. Come along and make the main event of the London Regional Board's C.O. week a real success!

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